

THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895.

Washington Office—1400 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—231 Editorial Rooms—A 56

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

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duty bound to pay a service pension to Union veterans. But, then, it should be a service pension—that is, a pension to men who served real service.

THE LORD AND THE SENATOR.

Lord Salisbury and Senator Morgan have reopened a phase of the Bering sea controversy at long range. In the court of arbitration were outclassed. We have not yet learned to manufacture testimony for such cases, as have the Canadians, who have twice beaten us in such matters—first, in the award of the Halifax commission relative to the fisheries in 1878, and second, in the arbitration regarding the seal fisheries. This last is of small importance compared with the former, in which Great Britain got for Canada \$5,000,000 of our money.

The dispute between Lord Salisbury and Senator Morgan is in regard to the payment of damages claimed by the owners of Canadian seal catches. Lord Salisbury asserted some time ago that the United States refused to pay the acknowledged claim of \$425,000 for damages to Canadian sealers, and intimated that the government should settle that claim before taking up the cause of others. Senator Morgan retorts that no such claim has been acknowledged by any proper authority. The Bering sea commission refused to consider the question of damages. It ended its labors by a decision adverse to the United States on the general issue of a right to the waters valuable for seal fishing. When this decision had been rendered, Great Britain induced Secretary Gresham to consider the question of damages to Canadian sealers by reason of their capture by the United States. Without reference to Congress or to a board of arbitration to hear and determine the question of such damage, the administration admitted the claim of Great Britain, and Congress was asked to insert the amount in the appropriation bill. In both branches of Congress the item was combated on the ground that the Secretary of State had not power to make such an agreement, and that the amount was three or four times in excess of the real damage. As a result the item was stricken from the appropriation bill.

Angry denunciation, mingled with tears, was bestowed upon Congress by the cuckoo organs, nevertheless those who know about the matter calmly insist that Congress has a right in refusing to appropriate money to pay an expert claim which was in no sense an award.

There the matter rests. Doubtless the majority of the incoming Congress, like that of the last Congress, will hold that the amount which the State Department agreed upon as damages is excessive, and that the Secretary of State, having no authority to adjust the question of damages, Congress is under no obligation to vote the money. Probably the whole matter will come up for investigation on the motion of the House, which is likely to be moved by a spirit of inquiry in several directions.

A CONFESSOR.

An Eastern paper which has been one of the most persistent opponents of the protective policy has had its attention called to the statistics of the railroads of the country for 1894, recently issued by the Interstate Railway Commission. Under the startling caption "The Fear of Railroad Disaster," it contrasts the business of the railroads during the fiscal years which ended with June, 1894 and 1895, with the disastrous showing of 1894. From top to bottom it compares the earnings of the railroads the two years, and declares with dismay that the earnings fell off \$154,223,871 in 1894. It finds that the loss of income, after deducting running expenses, was \$50,883,100, and the amount left to pay \$10,607,264 of dividends in order to keep up the money value of stock was but \$55,202,064, and the companies were forced to borrow \$45,851,296 to meet stock dividends. With the loss of revenues this free-trade paper finds that 42,215 employees had been discharged, which was 11 per cent. of the whole number receiving wages in 1893. It further notes that this decrease in the number of employees followed a succession of years in which the number had gradually increased. After noting the details further the free-trader declares that "it was the most disastrous year in the history of American railroads."

There are those who will inquire the cause of the specification of the disaster, which occupy a column, but the free-trade champion gives no explanation. It might be an unpleasant undertaking if the truth were told, because it would compel the confession that this "most disastrous year" followed the attempt of Congress to overthrow a protective tariff and establish one which would bring revenue alone. True, the railroads are not protected, but, like other great industries, transportation depends upon the general prosperity of the country. Idle factories resulted in empty freight cars, 15 per cent. of the wage and salary earning people of the country were unemployed, and a large part of the \$5 per cent. receiving reduced compensation curtailed that consumption of the products of the soil and the factory which makes long freight trains. It was Clevelandism which wrought this evil, but the cuckoos will not admit it. It is something, however, that they admit the disaster it has caused.

DENVER'S NEW MESSIAH.

By way of contributing to the gaiety of the Nation, and perhaps mitigating the effect of hard times by inducing credulous people to come there, the city of Denver has undertaken to launch a new Messiah movement. The last new Messiah movement originated among the Indians in 1890 and came near resulting in a general Indian uprising and war. It compelled the government to adopt vigorous military measures which culminated in the corralling of the savages and the killing of Sitting Bull and several other prominent Indians, which brought the trouble to an end.

The present movement seems to be confined to white people. Schlatter, the so-called Messiah, is an illiterate person of German birth, and begged shoes before he went into the Messiah business. By way of adding to the mystery of his origin he is said to have been discovered in the mountains, where he spent most of his time fasting and praying, though it is admitted that after one of his long fasts he would eat in a very human and gluttonous way. No person seems to know just how he came to Denver, but the reporters think he must have come on foot and alone. They and the Denver people agree in asserting that he possesses miraculous powers, and that

by the healing of disease as well as by his devout manner and appearance he gives evidence of being a true Messiah, at least according to the Denver standard. The Union Pacific railroad, willing, no doubt, to contribute something toward mitigating the hard times in Denver, has been running free trains to the city, bringing invalids anxious to be treated and curious people desirous of witnessing the process.

All this shows how much latent superstition there is in the world, even among so-called intelligent people, and how easily it is excited. Given an ignorant but healthy German shoemaker who perverts a little hypnotic power, a slight knowledge of practical magic and a gift of impressive imaginative invalids, and we have a new Messiah. Admitting all that is claimed for Schlatter's healing powers, and no doubt they are greatly exaggerated, and it would still prove nothing more than boundless credulity and imaginative power on the part of those operated on. There is a gift of being healed as well as a gift of healing. The modern faith curist can accomplish nothing without the co-operation of invalids who have faith to be cured. All physicians know that cures are sometimes effected by psychological impression or hypnotic suggestion, causing the mind to act upon the body. "Any system of treatment," says Carpenter in his "Mental Physiology," "however absurd, that can be puffed into public notoriety for efficacy, any individual who, by design or accident, obtains a reputation for the possession of a special gift of healing, is certain to attract a multitude of sufferers, among whom will be several who are capable of being really benefited by a strong assurance of relief, whilst others for a time believe themselves to have experienced it." But such cures are not miraculous and do not constitute any claim to messiahship. Quacks and frauds like Schlatter would make no progress in gaining notoriety if superstitious and gossip-mongering people did not flock around and help them.

RUSSIAN JEWS AND THE CROSS MARKS.

Since the recent election in New York it has been discovered that many ballots were invalidated by reason of the unwillingness of a certain class of Jewish citizens to comply with the provision of the law which requires the voter to mark with a cross at the head of the ticket or in front of the names for which he wishes to vote. It is not known that this cross exists among any other class of Jews except those who come from Russia, but with these it is said to be very pronounced, and, considering the circumstances, this is not surprising. In Russia the Greek Church is the established religion, the czar is the head of the church as well as of the state, and the cross is the symbol of both. In that sign the Jews in Russia have been subjected to innumerable outrages and to persecution which has robbed them of their property, broken up families and driven them out of the country. To them, therefore, the cross stands as a sign of everything that is cruel, and it is not surprising that as American citizens they should dislike to use it in voting. In order to avoid doing so many of them substituted other marks on the ballot for the cross, much like the capital letter Y, Z or K, not knowing that this failure to comply with the law would invalidate their ballots. It is said that in the recent election thousands of ballots were rejected in New York for the cause above indicated, and as there are more than 30,000 Russian Jewish voters in the city, it is supposed that most of the irregular ballots came from that class.

A provision that is so offensive to any class of citizens as to cause their virtual disfranchisement is a serious matter, and yet in this case the reasons are so exceptional in their nature as to make it doubtful whether they ought to be recognized. The difficulty could be obviated by substituting the stamp and pad, as in this State, but on some accounts a pencil and cross mark are preferable. As the present plan is simple and acceptable to other voters, perhaps it would be as well to let the Russian Jews conform to it if they wish to have their ballots counted. Whatever their prejudice may be, their reason should teach them that in this country no odium attaches to the sign of the cross, especially in so mechanical an operation as that of marking a ballot. The first duty of all foreign emigrants on coming to this country is to get rid of all foreign prejudices and become thoroughly Americanized.

It appears that the Democratic Senators who have committed themselves to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio made when sixteen ounces of silver was worth a fraction more in the world's markets than an ounce of gold, still cling to their old opinion. They are chiefly from the South, and, like most Southern Senators, are not in touch with the business world. They will go to the Democratic national convention, they say, to demand the free coinage of both metals; but it is fair to assume that, departing from the judgment of those who made the present ratio because it expressed the quantities of the two metals which would make dollars of equal value as metals, they will insist that 50 cents' worth of one metal shall be stamped one dollar, while 100 cents' worth of the other shall receive the dollar stamp. Every intelligent man who has been taught either by the experience of all countries or plain common sense knows that free coinage on such a ratio means silver coinage and nothing else, since no sane person will take to a mint \$50 worth of gold bullion and receive \$50 of gold coin when he can exchange the gold for enough silver bullion to make one hundred coined dollars. Even if the \$50 worth of gold bullion can be exchanged for only enough silver bullion to make sixty-five coined silver dollars the exchange will take place rather than the coinage of the gold. Early in the season Senator Turpie was in accord with these Southern Senators. Where is he now?

The values of the principal articles of export for the ten months of 1894 and 1895, as given by the Bureau of Statistics, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Breadstuffs	\$194,142,129	\$85,508,422
Cotton (two months)	22,324,460	22,324,460
Mineral oils	32,828,250	44,772,489
Provisions	126,806,720	125,548,363
Totals	\$353,518,614	\$239,512,616

The only increase is in mineral oils, which several free-trade papers have put on the list of manufactured articles exported.

port to prove that the low tariff has stimulated our exports of manufactures; casting aside the values of the mineral oils, the export of the purely manufactured articles during the two periods was \$292,685,315 in 1894 and \$254,940,417 in 1895—a falling off during the ten months under the full play of the Gorman tariff of \$37,744,898. All of which goes to prove that the claim made in 1892 by the supporters of Cleveland that lower duties on manufactured articles would largely increase the foreign demand for farm products is not only false but a snare and a delusion.

The Cincinnati Commercial Club has been entertaining a visiting delegation of Southern men. In a banquet speech Mr. W. A. Hemphill, of the Atlanta Constitution, said:

Since the secession started I have made so many friends that I do not know whether I am a Yankee from Massachusetts, a Kentuckian from Kentucky, a Texan from Texas, a Cracker from Georgia or a Creole from Louisiana, but I do know that I am a citizen of the great country.

He also said that when Mr. Grant visited the exposition many Confederate veterans called on her, and when ex-Governor Foraker came—who wanted Cleveland impeached for proposing to return the Confederate flag—"I had the pleasure of pinning a Confederate badge on his breast." These incidents are significant in showing the steady growth of good feeling between the sections, a movement, by the way, to which the Atlanta exposition has given marked impetus.

The great sorrow which has come to Governor and Mrs. Matthews was the subject of a general expression of genuine sympathy about town yesterday. In this city the Governor and his wife have come to be highly esteemed for their social qualities, so that many of its people know what a distressing blow their bereavement is to them. The death of a young man of high promise on the threshold of life is a bereavement which cannot be measured, but, so far as a sympathetic people can be so, all Indiana is very near to Governor and Mrs. Matthews in their measureless sorrow.

M'DOWELL'S COMBINE

Combination That Is Said to Have the Support of 169 Representatives, More than Enough to Win.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The various campaigns for the House offices will formally open next Monday, when headquarters will be opened at various hotels, where hospitality will be offered incoming Representatives until they announce which way they intend to vote. As set forth in a recent dispatch, the principal contest will lie between ex-Representative McDowell, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Representative Henderson, of Illinois, who are candidates for the clerkship of the House. It is common report that the manager of Mr. McDowell's campaign, Representative Hooker, of New York, has arranged an elaborate combination between the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Ohio and Kansas, whereby Pennsylvania gets the clerkship in the person of Mr. McDowell; New York the clerkship in the person of Mr. Glenn; Missouri the clerkship in the person of Speaker Russell; Illinois the clerkship in the person of Mr. H. H. Rogers; Ohio the clerkship in the person of Mr. T. C. Brannan; and Kansas the clerkship in the person of Mr. T. C. Brannan.

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Excited Chicagoan—Help! I've been robbed.

Officer 7885—Well, well, don't take on so about it. You are alive yet, ain't you?

Spoken by the Card.

Statesman—I hardly know how to deal with my people on this money question.

His Secretary—That's easy; when they tackle you, don't deal, but continue to shuffle.

Not Her Class.

Mandy Ann—Say, 'Rastus, da Wydown furniture store is adwintin' mahogany ladies' rockers for \$1.37. Yo' got to git me one.

'Rastus—Git you one ef'nin'. You ain't no mahogany lady; you's ef'nin'.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There are three women preachers in Belfast, Me.—Miss Kingsbury, pastor of the Universalist Church; Miss King, of the Baptist Church; and Miss McIntyre, of the Church of God.

Miss Hall Caine, a sister of the novelist, is to be married in December, and a feature of interest to the readers of "The Manxman" is that the ceremony will take place in the church in the Isle of Man in the town of Douglas.

Alphonse Daudet has been sorely troubled by his uncomplimentary remark about English women. He declared the other day that he was going to say nothing about women in the future, because this "sex, usually called feeble, has too many defects to be worth writing about."

Ole Reed, the novelist, says that the most remarkable audience he ever addressed was one at Sterling, Ill., where he spoke under the auspices of the Switchmen and Railroad Brotherhood. The result was that he was mostly unheeded and one-legged men, and it was pathetic to see them nod and smile.

Folk who go to the roof of family trees are heartless. A crank on such subjects comes out with the announcement that the Duke of Marlborough are descended from a certain Duke of Marlborough, and that the Duke of Marlborough lived to see a man who had been in his service blossom into a Secretary of State and a member of the cabinet.

The young King of Portugal is a modern Haroun-al-Raschid. He is fond of disguising himself in cities like London and Paris and seeing all sides of life in these polyglot stamping, and he says that he will be in the city of London in the future, because this "sex, usually called feeble, has too many defects to be worth writing about."

Probably the most interesting student at the University of Kansas is Martin Van Buren Stevens, a lively old man of seventy. He is in the line of a student, and expects to graduate in the spring. Stevens has been a soldier in the rebellion, a member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Senate. He is now a member of the Senate.

On one occasion the Queen called her by this name, and the Princess looked up very indignantly and said to her mother, "I'm not 'Missy'; I'm the Princess Royal." In another occasion the Queen was talking to one of her ladies, and not taking any notice of the little Princess, who suddenly exclaimed, "I'm the Princess Royal." The lady looked at her and said, "You are the Princess Royal, but you are not the Queen."

Isabella Bird Bishop is regarded as one of the most valuable members of the Royal Geographical Society. Being skillful both as a photographer and a descriptive writer, she has sent home to England from the Orient much novel and interesting material for the use of the society. She is now in Persia. She was one of the first women to see the Coraean face to face, and several times she has narrowly escaped death among savage Asian tribes, but as she is a physician, with some knowledge of the occult and an understanding of how to deal with the superstitious, she has always avoided disaster.

The day of woman's freedom.

When she does not sit upon the floor To put her bloomers on.

—Detroit Tribune.

Sizing Up Its Party.

Philadelphia Record.

In the genius for organizing progressive democratic forces and leadership in Pennsylvania stands perfect.

Detroit Tribune.

A Prediction.

Senator Sherman's book won't cause very many more hearts, at \$20 per heart.

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